

## WORTH A TRY.

Governor Resumes Sessions With His "War Council."

Shut Doors to Prevent Escape of More State Funds.

MR. GLEED IS THERE.

One of Treasurer Kelly's Attorneys in the Conference.

Says He Hasn't Been Employed to Help Coleman.

Both Governor Hoch and Mr. Gleed Refuse to Talk.

At 9 o'clock this morning, Governor Hoch and the members of his "war council" resumed their session. Those present this morning were Judge A. H. Clark, Judge A. W. Benson, Samuel T. Howe, J. Willis Gleed, W. H. Stubbs and Attorney General Coleman.

The conference continued until noon, and then adjourned until this afternoon. After it was over, the same old story was told by Governor Hoch: "I have nothing whatever to say."

Governor Hoch even refused to admit that the conference would be resumed this afternoon, but one of the other conferees gave out this fact.

All day long Saturday the conference progressed behind closed doors, and when it finally dissolved at 5:30 in the afternoon, none of the conferees would say a word of what had transpired.

Two general deductions were arrived at from the hints dropped by the close friends of the governor:

First, that Governor Hoch is desirous to find some way to go after Kelly.

Second, that the "advisors" were unable to suggest to him a plan of campaign which seemed to be entirely satisfactory.

About the only thing definitely settled was that the doors should be shut, to prevent the escape of any more state funds than what are already in the possession of the state treasurer.

The attorney general admitted to the conference a letter instructing the county treasurers of the state to remit no more money to the state treasurer.

The attorney general was instructed to send a copy of this letter to every county treasurer in the state:

"Dear Sir: Several county treasurers have made inquiry as to their duty in reference to the state taxes due to the state treasury from the several counties, which, under the law heretofore in force, should be remitted to the treasury on or before July 10.

"Section 7229 of the general statutes of 1901, which required remittance on or before July 10, of the laws of the state on March 1, 1905, and the several county treasurers are required to be governed by the new law from and after that date. It is, therefore, the duty of the county treasurer to remit in his possession the said taxes until the same are drawn for by the treasurer and auditor under the provisions of section 1, chapter 47, of the laws of 1905. You are advised that you should govern yourself accordingly. As this is a matter of importance to every county, it is hereby recommended that you send to each county treasurer a copy of this letter. Yours truly,

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, Attorney General.

Gleed Gives an Opinion. J. Willis Gleed, attorney for T. T. Kelly, was called into the conference by Governor Hoch Saturday afternoon.

It was announced that Governor Hoch Sunday paper that he had been retained by Governor Hoch to assist in the preparation of criminal proceedings against Governor Hoch and Mr. Gleed both deny this report.

"There is nothing in this story," said Governor Hoch this morning.

Mr. Gleed went to the conference for a statement: "Governor Hoch asked me to prepare an opinion on this whole situation, as I see it. I expect to do so. I don't think anything said to me about any suit against Kelly. The possibility of bringing suit against the Scranton bonding company was discussed. But there was nothing about any Kelly suits, yet."

"Can suit be brought against the bonding company until the amount of the loss is known? I wouldn't do anything for any of his actions?"

"I have no opinion on that to express."

Mr. Gleed was one of the first to arrive at Governor Hoch's office this morning, and gave his opinion to the governor and members of advisory board.

White Is Sorry Now. William Allen White was in town today. When asked for his opinion about the Kelly affair he said:

"I lost my nerve during the campaign, and advised people to vote for Kelly. I relied on his promises, and all that now I am sorry, but I consider that have disqualified myself to talk about this case."

Henry Allen was also in town, and speaking of the interview which he gave out Saturday said:

"I'm sorry I said what I did about the governor—I said it not thinking about it being printed. I don't think I should have interfered with the governor in the present affair. He is having a hard time enough as it is."

## WORSER THAN LITTEY.

Voting Schemes and Contests That Deceive Innocent People.

To the Editor of the State Journal:

I have been more or less interested in the schemes of your morning contemporary and especially in the "giving away" of pianos bought in another town. The piano buncos game by which the street railway conductors worked themselves out of their jobs by forcing money from the patrons of the city railway to use in replenishing the subscription fund of the Capital was bad enough, but the present scheme by which an effort is made to induce the young ladies of Topeka to become solicitors for that paper without compensation is the climax of business duplicity. If you will notice the standing of the various contestants you will see that a certain young lady who has promised to give the instrument to a church nearly always stands first, second or third, having them in a score at once the leader, although she has been given first place two or three times. This is done to keep up the interest in the contest and to make the other deluded young women think that they have a chance to win, thus spurring them to further interest in behalf of the morning buncos organ.

It is with no little pride that the State Journal can say that it has never as yet gone into these faking circulation schemes. It is not a source of considerable satisfaction to our readers to be continually bothered with solicitors who have some merchandise to sell or give away, a voting contest, a book proposition, a dot puzzle, or some other scheme with which to "work" the public.

Despite the fact that other Topeka papers are nearly always into contests which give [?] you an automobile, a piano, razors, cook books and musical instruments, the State Journal continues to circulate its papers every day in this city of other dailies. This circulation, too, is the kind that the advertiser wants and values, because our readers are not only numerous but are of the kind that are interested in an interesting and fair manner, with pertinent comment, and gossip and entertaining general reading matter.

A SUBSCRIBER OF BOTH PAPERS.

It is no wonder the Topeka public is disgusted with newspapers which continually try to give [?] away some cheap article in order to get a new subscriber. It is only reasonable to presume that the person securing this merchandise as an inducement to become a patron of the paper naturally pays little attention to the newspaper itself; therefore that kind of circulation is of little value to the advertiser.

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## BUTS HIGH SPEED.

Walter Scott, a Miner of Death Valley, California,

Is Flying Across the Continent in a Special Train.

TO LOWER THE RECORD

Between Los Angeles and Chicago on the Santa Fe.

Pays \$5,500 for the Trip and Possibly More.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 10.—Amid the cheering of several thousand people, Walter Scott's Death Valley special, the Coyote, pulled out of the LeGrande station at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon and in three jerks was off through the city like a frightened rabbit on the record-breaking run from Los Angeles to Chicago. This promises to be the most sensational trip in the history of railroading. The trip from Los Angeles to San Bernardino, a distance of 60 miles up a 3 per cent grade, was made in 33 minutes, and 20 minutes were knocked off the record between here and Barstow. The train is now speeding across the desert making miles in 10 seconds. The train consists of one ten-wheel Baldwin engine, a baggage car, a Pullman and a diner. The party consists of the mysterious young miner, his wife, C. E. Van Loan, a newspaper man, and a crew of 16 men.



Walter Scott, the Millionaire Miner, Who Is Making a Record Run on the Santa Fe.

Scott is spending part of the time in the engine cab and has instructed the engineer to "turn her loose." Crowds gathered at all small stations throughout the day and "Scotty" waved a town in answer to the cheers.

Frequent changes in engines are being made in order to gain the greatest speed. Flying switches are made so no stops are necessary. The special should pass through Kansas City about 5 a. m. Tuesday.

According to the terms of the agreement, Scott will pay \$5,500 for the train which will carry him. If the train arrives in Chicago in less than 45 hours after leaving Los Angeles, the miner will pay \$30 for every minute the road knocks off of that time, and if they run over the time set "Scotty" will receive \$20 for every minute until the run reaches 40 hours, and over that time, Los Angeles to Chicago is 57 hours and 56 minutes. The reason for making the record breaking run is nothing more or less than a bet.

Scott is betting that he can make the run from California to Illinois.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 10.—Advisers received from the office of the train dispatcher of the Santa Fe railway in this city show that the Scott special has been losing some time and at Kingman, Arizona, was 20 minutes behind schedule. It was due there at 8:15 and arrived at 8:45. The train was running at about an average rate of 48 miles an hour. It is the expectation of the Santa Fe that after leaving Albuquerque the time that has been lost will be made up.

Two Minutes Late at Kingman, Ariz. Kingman, Arizona, July 10.—The train which is carrying Walter Scott from Los Angeles to Chicago, in an attempt to lower the record, arrived here two minutes behind time. The train left Los Angeles at 1 o'clock Sunday and is scheduled to reach Chicago at 3 o'clock Tuesday. It was due at Kingman at 8:15 and arrived at 8:45.

Albuquerque, N. M., July 10.—Walter Scott's special train reached here at 9:30 this morning, beating the famous Lowe special between Seligman and Albuquerque by 10 minutes. The distance of 423 miles was made in nine hours and thirty-eight minutes. The train is scheduled to make the Los Angeles to Chicago run in 40 hours, a distance of 133 miles, in three hours. Superintendent Gibson, who came on the train from Seligman, says if the present speed of the special is maintained north of this city the time of 48 hours between Los Angeles and Chicago will be considerably diminished.

Scott Special Goes Through Topeka. The Scott special which is making a record breaking trip across the continent from Los Angeles to Chicago is scheduled to pass through Topeka at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning. The special left Albuquerque this morning at 9:35, the regular time set by the Santa Fe, and is now making good time. There has been no accident to delay the progress.

Lawson Is Better. Kansas City, July 10.—Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, who has been under treatment here for his nervous system, was so much improved today that he made arrangements to leave for Fairbury, Neb., where he is to speak tomorrow. Mr. Lawson had strained his voice in speaking at Kansas City on Friday last, and at Ottawa, Kan., on the day following.

Weather Indications. Chicago, July 10.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair tonight and probably rainy today, rising temperature, southerly winds.

## WELLS TO HOCH.

Auditor Says Governor Is Weak and Vacillating.

People Ought to Realize Mistake in Defeating Bailey.

IS NOT THEIR AFFAIR.

Executive Council Have No Business to Interfere Now.

Governor May Do What He Pleases About Kelly.

Mr. Wells Shows Why He Was Detained at Erie.

State Auditor Seth Wells arrived in Topeka at 1 o'clock this morning, in response to Governor Hoch's telegram. Wells is very angry over Hoch's attitude in the Kelly matter.

Governor Hoch's weak and vacillating attitude in this matter, said Auditor Wells this morning, "as well as in all others that have come before him ought to convince the people more than ever that they made a mistake in turning down Governor Bailey for a second term."

Taking his watch out of his pocket, Mr. Wells continued: "It is now 11 o'clock. I have been here at my desk ever since the office opened, waiting for Governor Hoch to inform me what he wants. He has sent no word that he wants to see me, and possibly he does not even know I am in town."

"There is a quorum of the executive council present this morning, and if Governor Hoch has any duties or responsibilities that he has been unable to unload on his advisory committee, I suppose he will pass them up to the council. So far as I am concerned, I know of no power in the hands of the executive council to do a thing in this emergency. The governor has been giving interviews, making statements, and being on the ground. I will agree to compare the manner in which I have performed my official duty with the manner in which Governor Hoch has performed his, and let the people judge."

"I would have been in Topeka last week if unusual circumstances had not prevented. Last Tuesday night three business houses in Erie burned to the ground, and one of them adjoined the building in which my printing plant is located. Everything that was movable in the office was thrown out into the street, and it required the efforts of my life to get out the regular weekly issue of the paper. Besides this, my daughter was down with a threatened attack of typhoid fever and were it not for Hoch's ungenerous and ungentlemanly attack on me, I would be home with her now."

"Hoch knew that I was having all this trouble, and he had a telephone connecting his office with mine at Erie, but he never called me up to make inquiries or to ask advice. I never received a word from him until this morning, and then he called me up at 5 o'clock last Saturday evening when I received the following telegram:

"Don't you come to Topeka immediately?"

"Signed 'E. W. HOCH.'"

"This was certainly a brilliant telegram to send to me at this time of the game. I wired him my answer as follows:

"Erie, Kansas, July 8th.

"Your dispatch of the 7th, P. M. today. This is the first intimation that I have had direct from you that you wanted me in Topeka. I will be pleased to come, but I never command, Sunday, excepted."

"Signed 'SETH G. WELLS.'"

"After Mr. Hoch was inaugurated governor, I called on him and assured him that I would do a very good job for him. He said he would like to have me make his administration a success; that whenever he needed my assistance or advice, he could have it at any time. He said that he would like to have me stay in Topeka, and for the entire first six months of his term Governor Hoch has never needed my advice. I fall to understand his hurry at this time."

Checks It Up to Kelly. Asked today whether or not he would continue to issue warrants on the state treasury, Auditor Wells said: "I will issue warrants as long as they are brought to me. It is not my business to say whether the treasurer should pay them. That is for him to decide."

"His funds have run short, he can stamp the warrants not paid for want of funds. That is a matter for him to decide. I propose to go right ahead and stamp the warrants as they come."

For some days the signing of warrants was stopped in the auditor's office, while Mr. Wells was absent, waiting for instructions from him. He has evidently decided that he will leave the responsibility for "suspending payment" on the state treasury, instead of assuming it himself.

"What should the governor do under the present circumstances?" was asked.

"That is for the governor to say," replied Mr. Wells. "If I was governor, I know mighty well I would be doing something. But I look upon it in this way: that it is entirely and exclusively the governor's affair, and that the executive council has no business to interfere."

CHASING THEM OFF. Japanese Are Pursuing the Russians on Sakhalin Island.

London, July 10.—A dispatch to the Japanese legation from Tokyo announces that the Japanese force on the island of Sakhalin which is pursuing the Russian troops has captured four guns and a quantity of ammunition.

Harlem Tunnel Open. New York, July 10.—The first subway train to reach the New York ferry terminal arrived there at midnight last night. The departure of this train opened the new terminal and other subway stations below Third street to regular traffic. The tunnel under the Harlem river was formally opened for public traffic by a train, which left 180th street and the Boston road at one minute after midnight.

## GGATIC FRAUD.

One Has Been Developed by Secretary Cortelyou.

In Connection With the People's U. S. Bank of St. Louis.

A Receiver for the Concern Has Been Appointed.

An Immense Business Conducted on Others' Money.

St. Louis, July 10.—On the request of Secretary of State Swanger of Missouri, Judge McElhinney of the St. Louis circuit court today appointed receiver for the People's United States bank, against which a fraud order has been issued by the federal postal authorities.

Judge Spencer immediately qualified, furnishing a \$250,000 bond, and at once proceeded to the headquarters of the concern, where he took charge. The People's United States bank was organized by Edward G. Lewis of St. Louis in 1904 and has a capital stock of \$5,000,000. The banking business was conducted along new lines, the greater part of the subscriptions for stock and the deposits being solicited and received by mail.

Secretary of State Swanger made the following statement today in regard to the bank's assets:

"The People's United States bank has various sums on deposit with different cities of the United States, the total amount of cash being about \$1,500,000. It also has \$75,000 in government bonds, and a number of securities of the University Heights property and of the Lewis Publishing company amounting to \$900,000."

The People's United States bank was incorporated November 14, 1904, with a capital stock of one million dollars. The capital stock was increased March 15, 1905, to \$5,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 was paid in.

The original capital was divided into 10,000 shares, 9,915 of which were held by E. G. Lewis. The remaining 85 shares were held by seven or eight others, each of whom held five shares.

The men chosen for the first board of directors were Edward G. Lewis, Frank J. Cabot, Augustine P. Coakley, Eugene W. Thompson and Guy A. Arbogast.

E. G. Lewis began advertising the bank in the Woman's Magazine, a publication which he owned and controlled, and which he had been publishing in St. Louis at the time for some years. His publication has continued to carry the advertisements of the bank since that time.

Early statements regarding the bank were filled with hope and promise. The Woman's Magazine for July, 1904, it was stated by Lewis:

"Since my article appeared in our last issue, I have received many inquiries from stockholders in my present publishing business, and expect to subscribe for at least \$1,000,000 of the stock of our bank."

"I am arranging to turn nearly everything I own into cash, outside of my stockholdings in my present publishing business, and expect to subscribe for at least \$1,000,000 of the stock of our bank."

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to the capital stock a dollar for every dollar subscribed by all others, so that he would own half of the capital stock, and that later he represented that he had pledged his entire fortune, every dollar he had, and his publishing business in the bank enterprise, and that his subscription would exceed \$1,000,000. These representations were found to be "false and made with intent to defraud."

The inspectors found that "Mr. Lewis had not co-operated to the extent of a single dollar of his own money, although he had been in operation seven months, and had a paid up capital stock of \$2,000,000."